

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Pipe Spring National Monument

AND/OR COMMON

N/A

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Highway 389

CITY, TOWN

Moccasin

☒ VICINITY OF

N/A NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

003

STATE

Arizona

CODE

04

COUNTY

Mohave

CODE

015

3 CLASSIFICATION**CATEGORY**☒ DISTRICT☐ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT**OWNERSHIP**☒ PUBLIC☐ PRIVATE☐ BOTH**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**☒ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED**STATUS**☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS**ACCESSIBLE**☐ YES: RESTRICTED☒ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO**PRESENT USE**☐ AGRICULTURE☐ COMMERCIAL☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ GOVERNMENT☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ MILITARY☐ MUSEUM☒ PARK☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ RELIGIOUS☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ OTHER:**4 AGENCY**

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

National Park Service

STREET & NUMBER

655 Parfet, Box 25287

CITY, TOWN

Denver

N/A VICINITY OF

STATE

Colorado

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Pipe Spring National Monument Historic File

STREET & NUMBER

Highway 389

CITY, TOWN

Moccasin

STATE

Arizona

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

List of Classified Structures Survey

DATE

February and March 1976

☒ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR

SURVEY RECORDS

National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office

CITY, TOWN

Denver

STATE

Colorado



NAME: East Cabin or Blacksmith Shop
LOCATION: Pipe Spring National
Monument, Arizona
DATE: October 1984
PHOTOGRAPHER: C. Douglas Dewitz
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Rocky Mountain
Regional Office, National Park
Service, Denver, Colorado



NAME: West Cabin or Bunkhouse

LOCATION: Pipe Spring National Monument, Arizona

DATE: October 1984

PHOTOGRAPHER: C. Douglas Dewitz

LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Rocky Mountain Regional
Office, National Park Service, Denver, Colorado

VIEW: Looking northwest



NAME: Pipe Spring Fort

LOCATION: Pipe Spring National
Monument, Arizona

DATE: October 1984

PHOTOGRAPHER: C. Douglas Dewitz

LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Rocky Mountain
Regional Office, National Park
Service, Denver, Colorado

VIEW: Looking west



NAME: Pipe Spring Fort

LOCATION: Pipe Spring National
Monument, Arizona

DATE: October 1984

PHOTOGRAPHER: C. Douglas Dewitz

LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Rocky Mountain
Regional Office, National Park Service,
Denver, Colorado

VIEW: Looking northeast



NAME: East Cabin or Blacksmith Shop

LOCATION: Pipe Spring National
Monument, Arizona

DATE: October 1984

PHOTOGRAPHER: C. Douglas Dewitz

LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Rocky Mountain
Regional Office, National Park
Service, Denver, Colorado

VIEW: Looking east



NAME: Pool or Stock Pond

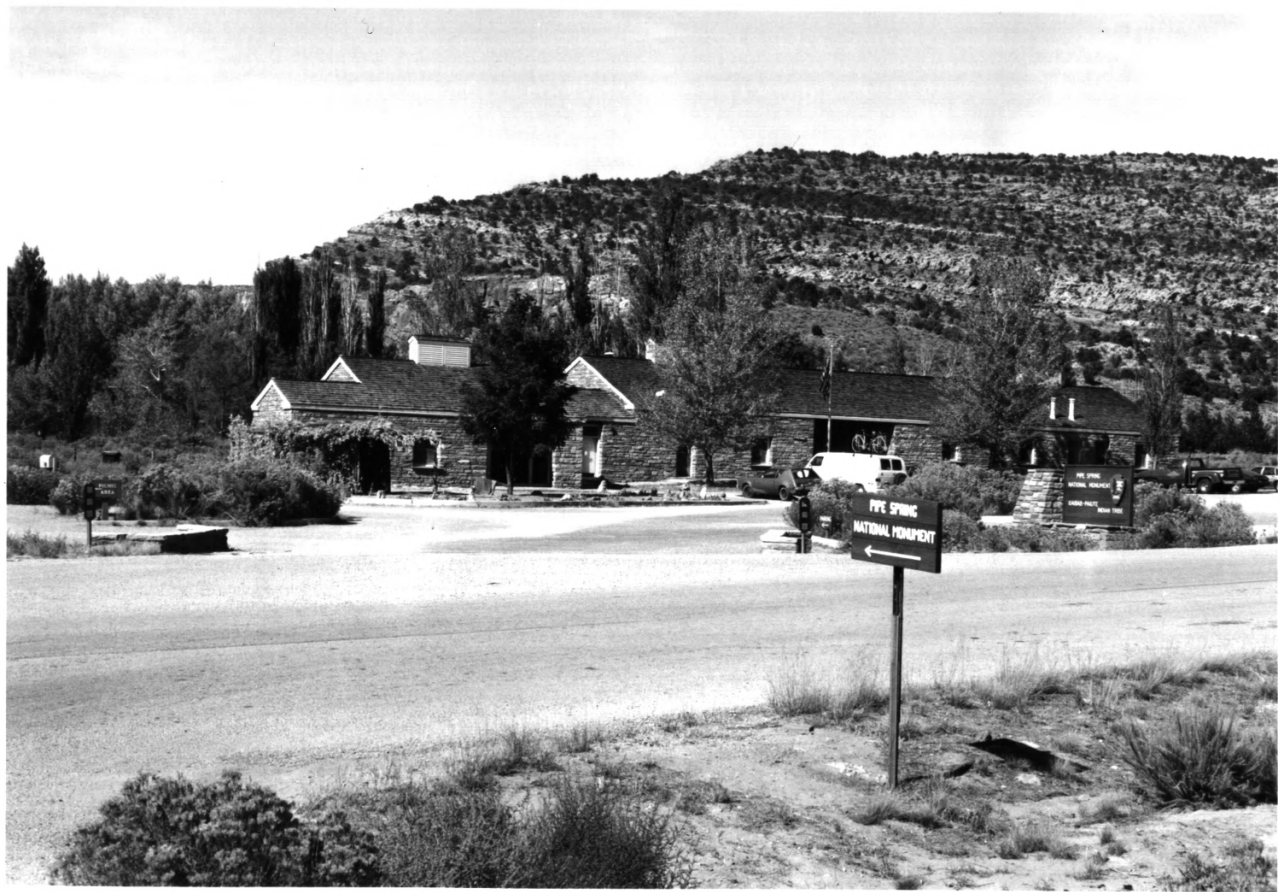
LOCATION: Pipe Spring National Monument, Arizona

DATE: October 1984

PHOTOGRAPHER: C. Douglas Dewitz

LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Rocky Mountain Regional
Office, National Park Service, Denver, Colorado

VIEW: Looking northeast



NAME: Pipe Spring Visitor Center

LOCATION: Pipe Spring National
Monument, Arizona

DATE: October 1984

PHOTOGRAPHER: C. Douglas Dewitz

LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Rocky Mountain
Regional Office, National Park
Service, Denver, Colorado

VIEW: Looking north



NAME: West Cabin or Bunkhouse

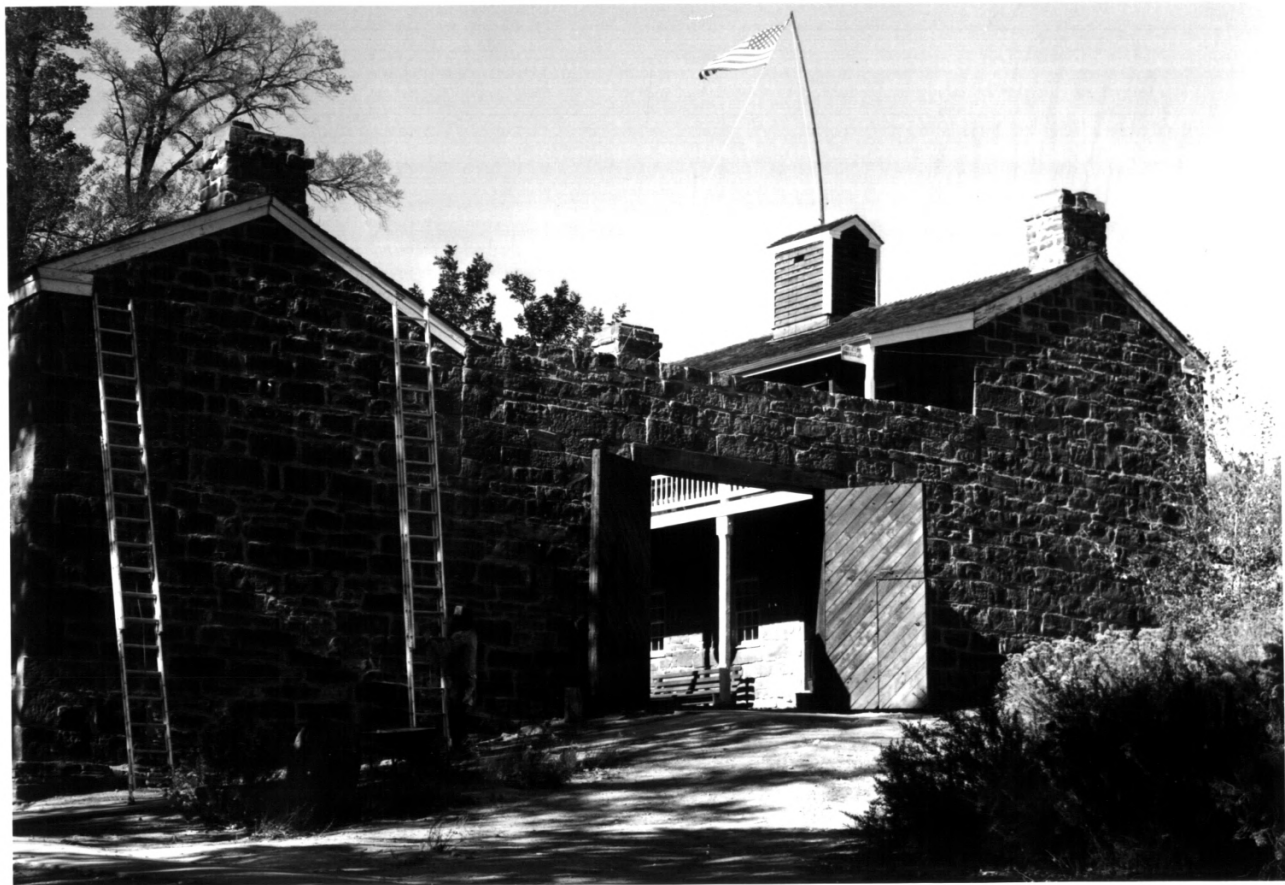
LOCATION: Pipe Spring National Monument, Arizona

DATE: October 1984

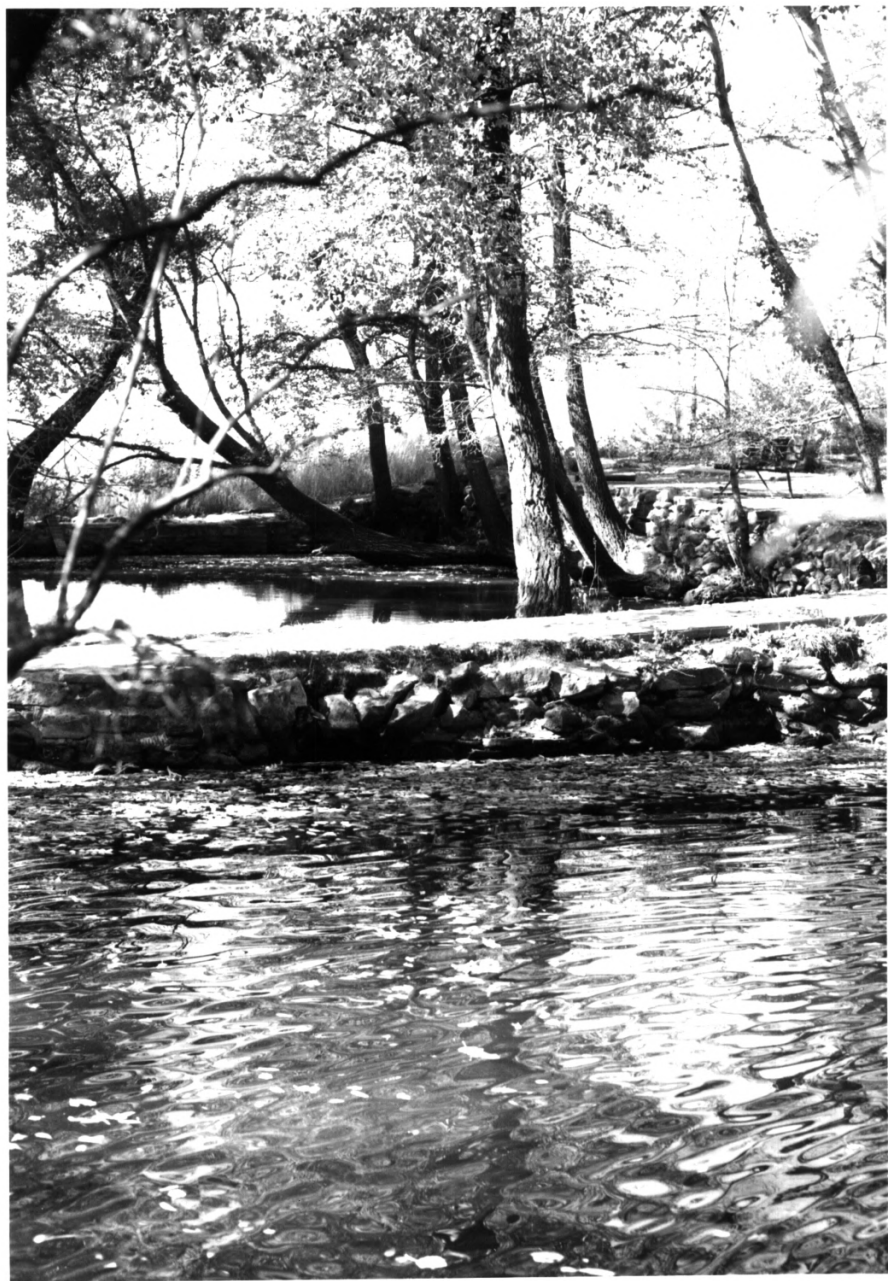
PHOTOGRAPHER: C. Douglas Dewitz

LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Rocky Mountain Regional
Office, National Park Service, Denver, Colorado

VIEW: Looking north



NAME: Pipe Spring Fort
LOCATION: Pipe Spring National
Monument, Arizona
DATE: October 1984
PHOTOGRAPHER: C. Douglas Dewitz
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Rocky Mountain
Regional Office, National Park
Service, Denver, Colorado
VIEW: Looking west-northwest



NAME: Pools or Stock Ponds

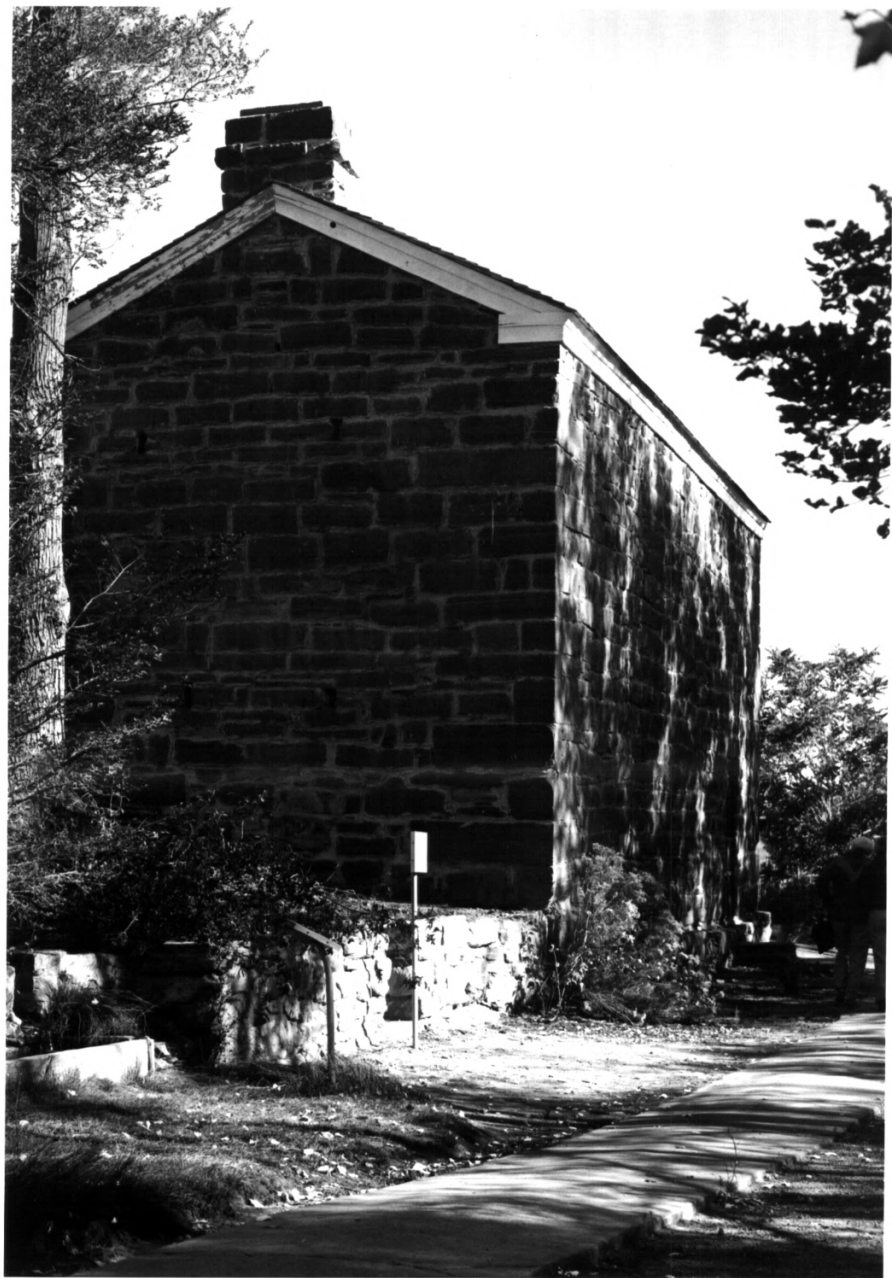
LOCATION: Pipe Spring National
Monument, Arizona

DATE: October 1984

PHOTOGRAPHER: C. Douglas Dewitz

LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Rocky Mountain
Regional Office, National Park
Service, Denver, Colorado

VIEW: Looking west



NAME: Pipe Spring Fort

LOCATION: Pipe Spring National
Monument, Arizona

DATE: October 1984

PHOTOGRAPHER: C. Douglas Dewitz

LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Rocky Mountain
Regional Office, National Park Service,
Denver, Colorado

VIEW: Looking east-northeast

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

___EXCELLENT
XGOOD
___FAIR

___DETERIORATED
___RUINS
___UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

___UNALTERED
XALTERED

CHECK ONE

XORIGINAL SITE
___MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Pipe Spring National Monument is in an area of northern Arizona known as the Arizona Strip. This region is cut off from the rest of Arizona by the Colorado River and this isolation has made it culturally more a part of historic Utah than Arizona. Even today very few major roads traverse this portion of Arizona and its annual visitation rate is low compared to other nearby scenic wonders such as Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks in nearby Utah. This has helped to maintain the historic integrity of the scene and can give the visitor a strong sense of time past. This is a semiarid country of cliffs and dry washes, long the place of habitation for Indian tribes both prehistoric and historic. The monument is within the boundary of the Kaibab Indian Reservation. The Serier Fault brings water collected by the sandstone north of the monument southward into the monument area. At both Pipe Spring and Moccasin Spring it comes to the surface creating an oasis in the middle of this semiarid region.

All buildings included in this nomination date from the 19th century and include the fort, the remains of the dugout, and two support structures.

LCS #1 -- Pipe Spring Fort:
(Winsor Castle)

After being sent to the Pipe Spring area by Mormon leader, Brigham Young, in 1868 or 1869, Anson Winsor began construction of what would become known as Winsor Castle in late 1870. Elisha and Elijah Averett, Mormon stonemasons, worked on the fort with Elisha having the title of foreman. The rock was quarried at Moccasin Spring. Joseph W. Young, president of the St. George Stake, planned the fort with the help of a woman, his aunt, Tamar J. Black Young. The fort was completed by early 1872.

The fort is composed of two, basically identical, two-story, sandstone masonry buildings--the north and south buildings are located on a hillside over the source of Pipe Spring. These structures are situated parallel to each other running in a southwesterly direction. Each faces the other and presents its main access toward a central courtyard, overlooked by 4 bay, full-length, shedded balconies at the second floor level. The southwest and northeast walls of each structure extend to totally enclose the courtyard, in each of which is located a 10' x 12' portal, housing a solid wood double door, with heavy wrought iron hardware, the fort's main entrances. The absence of window and door openings on the exterior facade of the total structure, with the exception of a single, heavy wooden door on the northwest and southeast facades at ground level, and the fortified courtyard entrances, provided the occupants with a protective barrier from pending Indian raids. Small gunports, tapering

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through the 2 ft. masonry walls to the interior and at random levels of each structure, provided light and another means of protection. Also adding to the security of the fort was the fact that the fort was constructed on the source of Pipe Spring, with the flow of the water channeled under the parlor in the north building, below the courtyard and into the dugout log in the cooler room of the south building, from where it flows outside into two pools.

Constructing the buildings on the spring meant utilizing a hillside site. Therefore, the north building is dug out of the slope and stands 6 ft. higher than the south. One steps up to the parlor and kitchen on the first floor of the north building with two large bedrooms above with doors opening to the balcony. Stepping down from the courtyard one enters the cold storage and dairy rooms with three rooms above accessible by a stairway from the courtyard to the balcony. A 2 ft. wide catwalk connects the two balconies to the northwest. Two flush end chimneys are located on each structure with fireplaces or stovepipe inlets on each floor except in the cooler room. The roofs are medium-pitched and covered with cedar shingles. A frame and weatherboard cupola is centrally located on the roof of the north building with a short flagpole at the top. Multi-light, double-hung sash windows and raised panel doors, all facing the courtyard complete the overall vernacular classical revival style.

National Park Service ownership began in 1923 and around 1930 changes in the fort made by later owners were removed. The gate walls were rebuilt; new gates were made and hung; second floor exterior windows and doors had been filled; the gunports were restored; and the watchtower returned to its original condition. HABS drawings, dating 1940, reflect these changes. During the 1940s and early 1950s extensive repair and restoration work was done on the interior including replastering and the treating of wood cabinets, supports, and framing.

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LCS #2 -- East Structure or:
Blacksmith Shop

This long low building represents the second structure built at Pipe Spring, the first being the Whitmore Dugout (LCS #11). The Utah Militia constructed the eastern section in 1868. The second half was erected in 1870. When the National Park Service acquired the building in 1923, some of its masonry walls were all that remained. A new roof was put on, and a thorough rehabilitation was pursued during the next few years. The building's long, low-pitched, gabled roof covers two rectangular rooms at either end, each accessible through a single doorway, and a central open room in the middle. The walls are rubblestone masonry with cement pointing. The rear wall is largely built into the hill. The roof structure consists of two log purlins and a log ridge beam. Juniper poles, either whole or split, are topped with mud. There are twin end chimneys of rubblestone masonry and a stove pipe opening nearly in the center. The window sash is 3/6 single hung; door jambs are 2" x 12" wood. Window and door lintels are long cut stones.

LCS #3 --West Structure or:
Bunkhouse

In order to provide living space in addition to the East Quarters, this building was erected ca. 1871 by the same Mormon crews who were building the fort nearby. Through the years this rude yet comfortable structure served mainly as a bunkhouse for cowboys. It was in a state of ruin when it became government property in 1923, and was restored by or under the supervision of Leonard Heaton, the first government custodian at Pipe Spring. The building is rectangular in plan with two rooms, the central partition having a door opening and back-to-back fireplaces. It is built into the hillside. The walls are rubblestone masonry, pointed up with a conglomeration of mortar mixtures, ranging from mud to Portland cement. The roof is low gabled, of juniper poles and mud resting on twin log purlins and a log ridge pole. One upright log supports each of the three log beams in each room. The window and door lintels are of wood (contrasting with the East Quarters). The window sash is 6/6 single hung, and door jambs are 2" x 12" rough-cut lumber.

LCS #11 -- Whitmore-McIntyre
Dugout:

Approximately 100 feet northwest of the Pipe Spring fort is the site of the Whitmore-McIntyre Dugout. Constructed in 1863, it was the first structure present at what is now the monument, representing the earliest

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outpost in the Arizona Strip in northern Arizona. It was constructed as a base for Mormon cattle and sheep operations by James A. Whitmore and used for this purpose until his death in 1866. A command of Mormon militia occupied the dugout and surrounding areas until constructing the East Cabin in 1868. When Joseph Young was appointed to construct the fort in 1870, the dugout was neglected and used for refuse disposal.

In August 1954, the site was systematically excavated by National Park Service archeologist Zorro A. Bradley upon which he made detailed observations of the dugout remains and an analysis of debris pertinent to the fort's history. From his observations and from other dugouts constructed in the area at this time an adequate description can be obtained for the possible reconstruction of the dugout. It was constructed of rubble dry laid sandstone masonry and earthen walls 11'5" x 8'2" with the longer axis and the masonry walls to the north and south. The two masonry walls were laid on the earth bank 18" above the floor which was excavated to about 5' below grade. These walls protruded 6' to 8' above grade at the north and south. The east and west walls were earth, the edge of the original room excavation. To the northeast corner was the entrance trench 5'8" wide and extending to the east constructed of earthen walls. The floor of the entrance and the dugout were laid with large sandstone slabs. A fireplace in the northwest corner constituted the only other floor feature, consisting of two small stone blocks used in an andiron fashion. Bordering the entrance at the room perimeter were two posts where the door was housed. The door was probably constructed of vertical boards nailed and cross braced together. The posts were approximately 10" above the floor. The most southeastern post supported the ridge pole upon which juniper logs were laid close together. On the logs was laid a layer of bark chips with thin sandstone slabs, then clay. The roof extended in front to form a porch-shed which partially overhung the entrance, and was rather flat with a slight pitch to the north and south. At present little visible remains are being interpreted. A slight depression vaguely similar to the perimeter of the dugouts plan can be seen; probably caused by the excavation and refilling in 1954. A metal interpretive plaque, only marks the site.

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The dugout possesses historical significance as a site under Criterion C due to its association with the first and subsequent settlers who utilized the dugout until other buildings and the fort were constructed.

Ponds:

These two irrigation ponds were dug in 1879 while the ranch was under the control of the Canaan Cooperative Stock Company of St. George. They lie side by side southeast of the fort about 30 to 40 feet. Both are approximately 3 to 4 feet deep and together contain around 5,000 square feet. The West Pond is a rectangle about 50' x 90'. The East Pond has two sides forming a right angle and the other two sides forming a semicircle and is about 50' x 85'. They are separated by a walkway which contains a drainage pipe connecting the ponds. This maintains an equal water level. They are lined with sandstone and have a gravel bottom. Pipe Spring supplies them with a constant source of water.

Stone Walls:

Stone walls appear in three places in the area and were probably built about the same time as the ponds. An irregular section--somewhat stairstep fashion--connects the East Cabin with the fort. This once formed a yard for the chicken coop. It is approximately 150' long. The third section forms a semicircle on the east, south, and west sides of the pools. It is broken half way to allow for the walk separating the pool to continue. This section is approximately 200'. All wall sections are of Navajo sandstone and mortared. They are about 4' high.

Noncontributing--
Corral:

The corral around the east structure/blacksmith shop is considered to be noncontributing. Its design is based on a turn of the century drawings of Pipe Spring. It is made of cedar poles 5' to 9' in above ground height and with a total perimeter of 479'. The poles are held together with fence wire. Gates of shiplap board complete the enclosure. Near the main gate is a brush and pole pen for small animals. Also in association with the corral are a frame chicken house and outhouse. All of these structures were built ca. 1965 and are based on conjecture.

Building descriptions came from the List of Classified Structures Survey prepared by Lance Williams and Lance Olivieri during February and March of 1976.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
☐ PREHISTORIC	☐ ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	☐ COMMUNITY PLANNING	☐ LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	☐ RELIGION
☐ 1400-1499	☒ ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	☐ CONSERVATION	☐ LAW	☐ SCIENCE
☐ 1500-1599	☐ AGRICULTURE	☐ ECONOMICS	☐ LITERATURE	☐ SCULPTURE
☐ 1600-1699	☒ ARCHITECTURE	☐ EDUCATION	☐ MILITARY	☐ SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
☐ 1700-1799	☐ ART	☐ ENGINEERING	☐ MUSIC	☐ THEATER
☒ 1800-1899	☐ COMMERCE	☒ EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	☐ PHILOSOPHY	☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ 1900-	☐ COMMUNICATIONS	☐ INDUSTRY	☐ POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	☐ OTHER (SPECIFY)
		☐ INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1858-1884 BUILDER/ARCHITECT ~~Dr. James Whitmore-Elisha Averett~~
~~Elijah Averett-Church of the Latter Day Saints--Canaan Cooperative Stock Commission~~

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
 Pipe Spring National Monument was established May 31, 1923 by proclamation (number 1663) of President Warren G. Harding to serve as a memorial of western pioneer life.

The standing buildings and dugout remains of the Pipe Spring National Monument have both local and state significance for their role in the exploration and settlement of the Arizona Strip and for their part in the development of vernacular classical revival style architecture under Criteria A and C. National significance is indicated because the structures also remind us of the struggle for exploration and settlement of the Southwest which was an important segment of the history of American westward migration. This site is also significant in the religious history of the nation because of its association with the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints (Mormons) and their pioneer settlement of Zion.

The architecture at Pipe Spring represents a nationally significant example of fortified residential architecture in Mormon Vernacular Classical Revival style, which is typified by the excellent stone masonry. In addition, the architecture represents the typical Mormon Vernacular Classical Revival style prior to the establishment of the railroad.

The corrals and stone walls, ca. 1879, contribute to the overall integrity of the monument by providing tangible examples of the necessary land improvements that a working cattle operation require.

Although white men had passed within eight miles of Pipe Spring as early as 1776, the first white men to actually "discover" the spring were Mormon missionaries who, in 1858 were on their way to a Hopi Pueblo to the southeast. One of the men, Jacob Hamblin, is credited with the action that gave the spring its name. Being of some considerable skill as a marksman, Hamblin was tricked into attempting to fire a bullet through a suspended silk handkerchief. Frustrated by the material being pushed aside by the bullet instead of penetrating it, he suggested a pipe be placed on the rock so he could shoot out the bottom of the bowl without touching the sides. Having accomplished this feat, the place became known as Pipe Spring. In 1863 the first settlement of the area by a white man occurred with Dr. James M. Whitmore, a Mormon convert, who built a dugout and began ranching. In 1866 Whitmore and a ranchhand named Robert McIntyre were killed by marauding Navajos. One of Whitmore's sons hid in the dugout until it was safe to go for help. The Whitmore-McIntyre dugout, constructed in 1863, represents the establishment of Pipe Spring as a settlement location under the bidding and influence of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints. It was the first permanent structure constructed at Pipe Spring and therefore contributed to the perseverance of the Mormon Church, its cattle and cheese operation, and its pursuit of self sufficiency in isolated areas.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

(See continuation sheet)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 2.5

UTM REFERENCES

A 1 2 3 4 5 8 0 0 4 0 8 0 7 5 0
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

D
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

(See continuation sheet)

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE CODE COUNTY CODE

STATE CODE COUNTY CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Susan A. Tenney, Historian

9/28/84

ORGANIZATION

DATE

National Park Service

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

655 Parfet

(303) 236-8675

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Denver

Colorado

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES ☒

NO ☐

NONE ☐

Donna Schuber
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is ☒ National ☐ State ☐ Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

Edmund C. Benson

TITLE

Chief Historian & Federal Preservation Officer July 18, 1986

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Carol D. Hull

DATE 8-25-86

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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Continued Navajo depredations into the Arizona Strip provoked the Mormon community at St. George, Utah, to send a company of the Utah Militia (a volunteer group) to the Pipe Spring area to keep the Navajo south of the Colorado River. A rock house was constructed a short distance from the dugout to house the soldiers.

Around 1868 or 1869 Bishop Anson P. Winsor arrived at Pipe Spring to improve the spring and care for the tithing cattle which Brigham Young had sent to this area in hopes of creating a cattle producing range for the Mormon church. About this same time the Navajo raids stopped as the U.S. Government came to terms with them. In 1870 Major John Wesley Powell and Jacob Hamblin entered into a treaty with the Navajos on behalf of the Mormons--the treaty of Fort Defiance. This opened the Arizona Strip to settlement and development on a somewhat larger scale than had been attempted before.

In 1870 Brigham Young made plans to build a fort to protect the valuable water supply, the grazing grounds, and those Mormons who had been "called" by the church to settle in the Pipe Spring area. Although construction dates vary according to the source, the fort was probably begun in late 1870, work continued through 1871, and was completed in early 1872. It was appropriately nicknamed "Winsor Castle." Since the spring was the most important natural resource in the area, the north building of the fort was erected directly over it with the water flowing through the south building. Elisha and Elijah Averett were Mormon stonemasons who worked on the fort as part of their "tithing" to the church. Elijah had previously worked on the temple in Salt Lake City.

On December 15, 1871, a telegraph station, the first one in Arizona, was set up at the Pipe Spring fort. The line, the Deseret Telegraph was owned by the church and ran south from Salt Lake City. This was a part of the telegraph line established by Brigham Young to service the territory of Utah. The first operator was a Miss Luella Stewart. It was also in the fall of 1871 that Winsor went into the cheese making business. This process was carried on in the southeast room of the lower floor. About 60 to 80 pounds of cheese were turned out a day. Approximately 100 dairy cows were kept at the fort. This was a part of Brigham Young's plan that the Mormon state be as self-sufficient as possible. Butter and cheese were supplied to the workmen building the temple at St. George, Utah. Without refrigerated cars, the butter was packed with 2' layers of flour above, below, and around or wrapped in small salt sacks. When Bishop Winsor left the fort in 1875 the dairy was being replaced by cattle herds.

In 1879 the Winsor Castle stock growing company was absorbed by the Canaan Cooperative Stock Company of St. George, Utah. The company made several improvements on the land that were the last significant changes to the area and which contributed to the successfulness as a cattle growing operation. Subsequent to the 1870s, "Winsor Castle ceased to be of definite interest and assum[ed] its place in the history of Arizona as another large cattle ranch."¹ After 1884 D.E. Wooley and Dan Sigmler owned the ranch. The former

¹ Woodward, Arthur, Brief Historical Sketch of Pipe Springs, Arizona. Unpublished Manuscript, Rocky Mountain Regional Office Library, National Park Service, June 1941, p. 33.

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changed the appearance of the fort by cutting windows in its outer walls. Now that the Indian danger was past, the inhabitants could afford this luxury. He also built the storage pools in front of the building to irrigate a large garden and orchard that he has planted. "It was at this time that Pipe Spring became a refuge for the plural wives of men across the line in Utah. Wooley allowed the wives and their families to live at the ranch and [,] at one time[,], forty different families lived and camped there to escape detection by the U.S. Marshal."2

In 1888 Pipe Spring and its buildings were sold to B.F. Saunders, a non-Mormon, who was in turn bought out by partners David Bullock and Lehi Jones in 1895. The ranch was purchased by A.D. Findley in 1901 and taken over by Jonathan Heaton and Sons in 1906.

Charles Heaton and his associate, National Park Service Director Stephen Mather, had enough foresight to want Pipe Spring included in the newly-created National Park Service. Charles sold his father's ranch to Mather, President of the Mormon Church Heber J. Grant, and Union Pacific President Carl Gray. These men deeded the land to the government and in 1923 President Warren G. Harding proclaimed Pipe Spring a national monument dedicated to serving as a "memorial of western pioneer life," thus making it the first designated historic site in the National Park System.

2 Tovrea, Pauline, "Pipe Spring Monument is a Complete Museum," The Arizona Daily Star August 20, 1939.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
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Continuation sheet GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary for the nomination includes only the area surrounding the structures, pools, and stone walls. Adjacent to the nominated area is a modern visitor center, employee housing, parking, and picnicking and hiking areas. The nominated portion does not include the entire boundary of the national monument.

Point A begins 60 feet southwest of the southwest corner of the West Cabin and continues for 375 feet to Point B which is where the abandoned Highway 389 crosses the walk coming southeast from the pools. From Point B the boundary turns north for 300 feet to Point C which is 50 feet northeast of the northeast corner of the East Cabin. The boundary turns west and goes for 275 feet to Point D which is 225 feet northwest of the northwest corner of the fort. From here the line moves southwest for 325 feet to Point A,

The abandoned Highway 389 is now part of the trail leading from the Visitor Center to the fort. The old highway is only visible as tire tracks on the west side of the monument grounds and outside the nominated area.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
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Continuation sheet MAJOR
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL
REFERENCES

Item number 9

Page 1

"Arizona Strip Town Peopled by One Family. Arizona Republic. Clipping from Rocky Mountain Regional Office Library, National Park Service. No Date Given.

Douglas, Ernest. "Moccasin: One Family Town." The Christian Science Monitor. Clipping from Rocky Mountain Regional Office Library, National Park Service. February or March, 1941.

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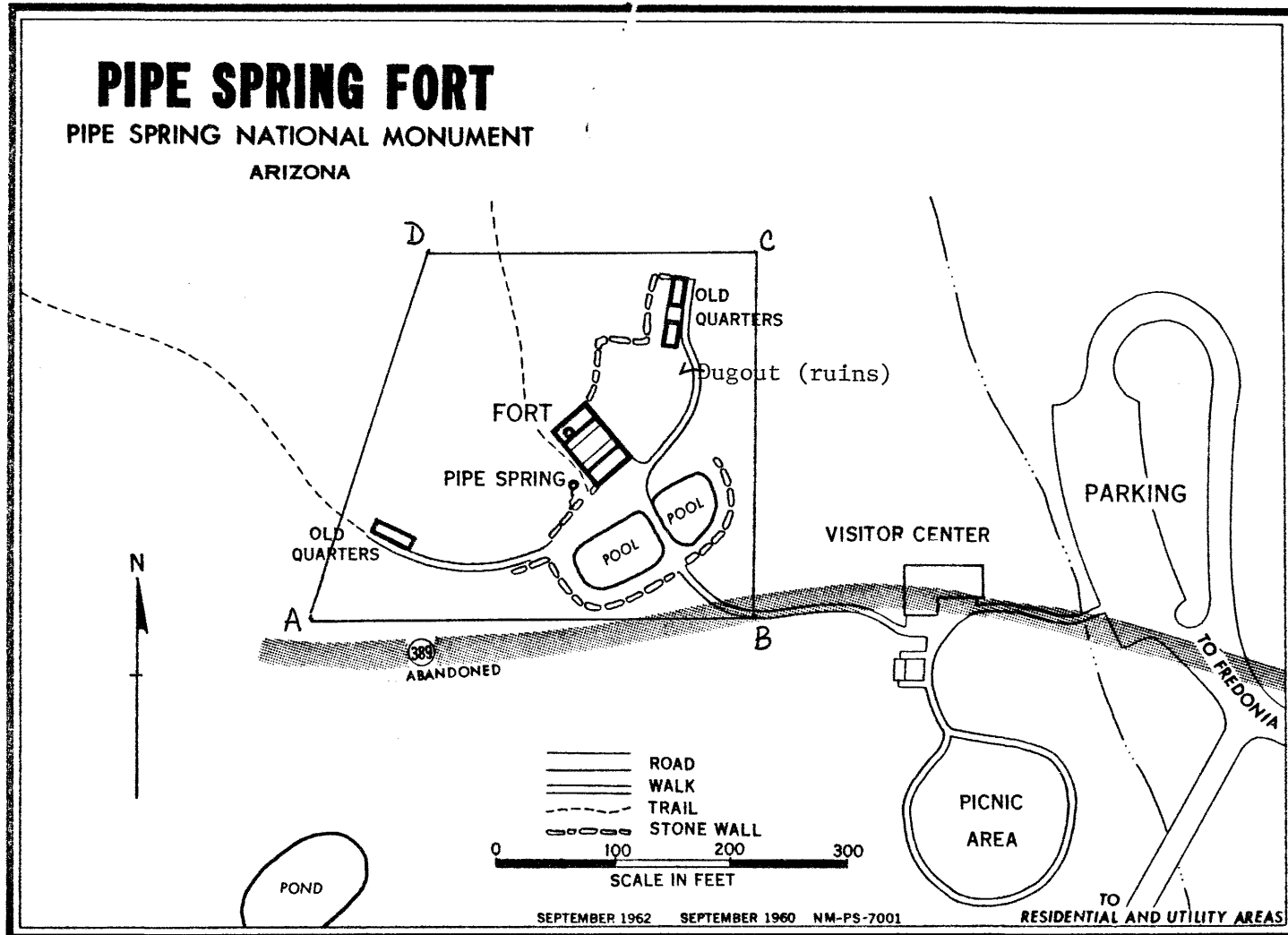
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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

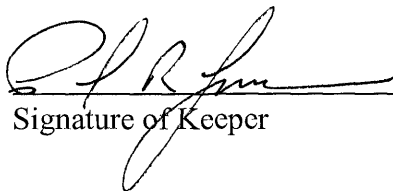
Section number _____ Page _____

**PIPE SPRING NATIONAL MONUMENT
Mohave County, Arizona**

66000186

4. National Park Service Certification:

Additional Documentation
Entered in the National Register


Signature of Keeper

9/14/00
Date of Action